NEW LIVE STOCK REPORT SERVICE

Plans Being Made to Give Monthly Changes in Situation on Farms of Country.

ALL DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN

Careful Study Being Made of Possible Methods for Gathering and Distributing Information to Those Interested.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Plans for a nation-wide live stock reporting service showing the monthly changes in the live stock situation on farms are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture, under the $70,000 congressional appropriation recently made for this work. The service will also include the forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements.

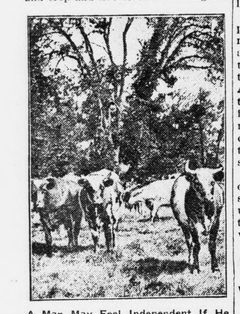
Make-Up of Reports.

At recent conferences of statisticians and crop and live stock estimating experts it was felt that the monthly reports of changes on the farm should include reports of births, deaths, losses, marketings, purchases, and animals bred, with periodical classifications of the numbers of animals on farms. This service will be an expansion of experimental work carried on by the division of crop and live stock estimates during the last three or four years. Monthly reports will be obtained from 70,000 to 100,000 farms, and state indexes of changes at least for the corn belt, and eastern and southern states will be developed. The range states on cattle and sheep will be covered by a series of semi-annual reports because of the difficulty of getting monthly reports from those states.

Information to Be Given.

The forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements will be based upon the movement of feeder cattle and lambs from the range states to the corn belt feed lots, the movement from the feed lots to market, the movement into the eastern feed lots such as Lancaster, Pa., and the movement out, the forecasting and estimating of the yearly lamb and calf crop of the range states, and estimates of the feeder hog movement in the Middle West. A careful study is now being made of possible methods for gathering and reporting this information.

At conferences held to develop a live stock reporting program, representatives of farmers' organizations, co-operative live stock shipping associations, the packing establishments, and other live stock interests were present. Many large live stock producers' associations in the West have also indicated a desire to co-operate.



A Man May Feel Independent If He Possesses a Nice Bunch of Cattle.

COUNTY AGENTS AID FARMER

Specialists in Many States Now Devote Full Time to Management Extension Work.

Twenty-four northern and western states now have 30 specialists to devote full time to farm management extension work. County agents in 895 counties report that they distributed 74,083 farm account books in 1921. 519 counties reported 18,448 books kept, and 444 reported that 8,454 farmers were assisted in summarizing their accounts. County agents in 237 counties report that 2,972 farmers made changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. More than 800 farm-account schools, with an attendance of 20,000, were held in 1921, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF GRIT

Lack of Material Will Cause Indigestion and Impaired Health of Poultry Flock.

Many poultry raisers gradually begin to slight the importance of grit. Lack of grit means poor digestion and impaired health. Regular poultry grit should be kept before the fowls in boxes or hoppers at all times. In addition, a load of gravel near the chickens' home would improve the health and increase the egg yield on many a farm.

Output of Laying Flock.

A good laying flock should average 160 eggs a year. The number of eggs each hen should lay per month is: November, 8; December, 10; January, 10; February, 12; March, 19; April, 21; May, 20; June, 18; July, 16; August, 13; September, 7 and in October, 6.

Geese Easy to Raise.

Geese are very easy to raise, as they require so little care. A good, dry spot for a resting place, plenty of range for forage and grazing, with water always accessible, is all that is necessary.

Prying Out Scrub Sires.

Purebred sire associations are becoming the wedges with which the scrubs will be pried out of many communities.

Successful Pasture Crop.

Sweet clover was once regarded as a troublesome weed. Now it is one of the most successful of pasture crops. It will grow where alfalfa won't.

More and Better Eggs.

Roosterless flocks produce more and better eggs.

PREVENT OUTBREAKS OF INJURIOUS PEST

Control Webworms in Corn by Cultural Methods.

After Crop Is Once Planted and Field Is Found to Be Infested There Is No Practicable Way of Getting Rid of Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Outbreaks of webworms in corn in the Middle Eastern states can be prevented only by cultural methods, according to the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Unlike most of our destructive pests, the various species of webworms are all natives of America and have not been introduced from foreign lands.

Summer or very early fall plowing should be practiced. Plowing in late October or November has little effect because the worms are already in their winter webs under the surface of the ground. Land that has been in sod or pasture, or lain fallow and grown up to weeds and grass should be plowed in July or August, if it is intended to plant it to corn the following spring.

Grasslands of all kinds—meadows, pastures, or lawns—furnish the normal food of sod webworms, but they also gnaw young corn plants below the surface and deform them so as to prevent the production of grain. After the corn is once planted and the field is found to be infested there is no practicable method of getting rid of the worms; the only thing that can be done is to produce conditions that will permit the corn to grow in spite of them.

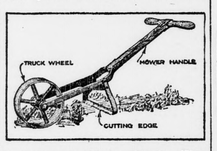
Disking in the spring, the application of fertilizer, and the sowing of sound seed are the chief preventive measures that will have any effect. Neither poisoning nor trapping has met with any success.

KEEP WEEDS OUT OF GARDEN

With Few Pieces of Flat Iron and an Old Wheel an Efficient Tool Can Be Made.

From a few pieces of flat iron, such as old buggy tires, and a wheel that can be taken from an old wheelbarrow or truck, it is possible to make an efficient weeder for keeping the home garden free from weeds.

The device is constructed, as indicated by the drawing, with a blade, parallel with the ground, which is pushed along just underneath the surface, cutting the roots of weeds and other plants outside the rows. Not



A Homemade Garden Weeder That Not Only Keeps Down the Weeds but Serves as a Cultivator to Break Up the Hard Crust Between the Rows.

only will this instrument keep down the weeds, but it also acts as a cultivator by breaking up the hard crust between the rows and conserving the moisture for useful vegetation.—C. L. Meller, Fargo, N. D., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

GREEN MANURING AIDS SOIL

Really One of Oldest Methods—Crops for This Purpose Were Used by Ancients.

Green manuring—plowing under green crops—as a means of soil improvement, although it has been emphasized in recent years, can hardly be called a new discovery, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is really one of the oldest methods. Crops for this purpose were used by the ancients, the Romans using lupines, which were sown in September and turned under in May for the benefit of the following crop.

In Germany the use of lupines began in the middle of the Nineteenth century and has proved an important factor in reclaiming the sandy lands of parts of Prussia. In England legumes and other plants are commonly used; in India and Japan the farmers gather green plants of many kinds, sometimes even cutting twigs from the trees and carrying them to the rice fields.

In the United States the use of special green-manure crops is much more general in the South than in the North. Under irrigation they play an important part in orchard culture in the West, but not under dry-farming conditions.

SKUNKS WORRY BEEKEEPERS

Odoriferous Little Animals Coax Honey Gatherers Out at Night and Eat Them.

A report from Ohio received by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says that skunks are giving a great deal of trouble to beekeepers in that region. The skunks visit the hives at night and scratch on the outside till the bees come out. As soon as they appear the skunks eat them. The biological survey recommends that under such conditions the hives be fenced in with chicken wire at least three feet high.

Most Profit in Ducks.

The most profit is derived from ducks if they are sold at the age of ten weeks or thereabouts—green ducks, they are called.

Grow Better Hogs.

As care spells success in the hog business, why not raise fewer hogs and grow them just a little better? The good ones are always in demand.

Eradicate Chicken Lice.

To eradicate chicken lice dip birds on a warm day in tepid water to each gallon of which one ounce of sodium fluoride has been added.

Spread Over Fields.

Barnyard manure saved is money saved. Spreading it over the fields from day to day is the best practice.

Spray to Prevent Disease.

Spray tomatoes and melons with Bordeaux mixture to prevent disease.

Like Knitted Wear

Craze Exists for Dresses, Suits, Blouses and Sweaters.

Sport Clothes Play Important Part; Two-Piece Suits Are Given Decided Preference.

Women ever have been accused of fickleness, especially in the fancies that they take for certain types of dress. Very likely, observes a correspondent in the New York Tribune, if we took the trouble to investigate what lies behind fashions, we would find women less fickle in this respect than mere man supposes—for it is man who always accuses us of this.

This leads up to the costume of knitted materials, for which a veritable craze has developed. They won't last long was the prediction of many people when knitted dresses, suits, blouses and sweaters appeared in such profusion in the latter part of the winter, but the fashion has endured and will continue to endure for a long, long time because of the ability of a group of people to lift this type of costume entirely out of the humdrum category of the merely practical and not at all beautiful outdoor costume. They have done it by combining beautiful colors, by brocading knitted wool materials in patterns of silk in both contrasting and harmonizing shades and also through the introduction of wonderful embroideries on knitted fabrics. Consequently, we find ourselves in the midst

New French Sweater of Dull Gray Wool, With Brocaded Pattern in Red Silk.

of a season when pastime clothes play a more important part than ever before in the history of fashions.

Two-piece suits of knitted fabrics are preferred by the conservative woman. These consist either of a skirt and coat or a skirt and overblouse, the latter in Russian blouse style. Attractive sweater coats in slightly blousing form are developed in silk and wool.

Jewelry Fads.

Black and white is again the high peak of fashion for jewelry. With the summer sleeveless gown the wide jet bracelet is to be used with its sparkling crest of brilliants. Jet daggers, long and of romantically Bedouin aspect, are used to slash through a fold of silk and give an air to the exact front of a high little turban. Black and white brooches and black and white combs for the evening coiffure vie in favor with black and white little finger rings.

BLOUSES OF LINEN REAPPEAR

Different Weights and Varied Manipulations Characterize Some of the Favored Garments.

Linen has cut more of a figure in blouses this season than it has for several seasons, reappearing in different weights and different manipulations. At one big city store this fabric, in a medium soft weave, has been chosen for the development of a new series of overblouses to which is given the name Bretalla.

The models are supposed to fill the need for a waistcoat or gilet, but built on ample, long-waisted lines, instead of cleft after the manner of a man's belt. They come, therefore, with sleeves and without, but with the sleeved more in the majority.

A feature is made of wide box plaits, the whole blouse being constructed in a tailored manner, hanging straight from the shoulder and finished with a three or four-inch band. This treatment has come to be known as a Renee idea, with the band fastened to one side of the front in such a manner that it lends itself to adjustment.

There is some use of hand-drawn work in addition to the more severely box plait fronted effects, and it comes in several different collar shapes, but nearly always swung high. The color range includes orchid, blue, rose and green. The styles are also made up in white, these introducing color in collar bindings and pipings.

Artistic Curtains.

Gray is one of the new tones in high favor for curtains this season. However, it is usually combined with more colorful tones.

THE BLUE AND WHITE DOTTED

Blue and white dotted foulard makes this charming afternoon gown popular for summer wear.

BEADS AND BRACELETS ARE USED

Women Still Give Preference to Costume Jewelry Which Includes Great Variety.

Costume jewelry is the one fad of the season, with a leaning toward the semi-precious stones. The Staffordshire pottery beads in their soft colorings have been used, and the Wedgewood beads would be popular if they were not so difficult to procure. Rock crystal and onyx, or crystal alone is worn by the matrons and if there is one dominant note in the bead world it is the revival of amber. Never has so much amber been seen as this season, and it ranges in color from the clouded pale amber to the dark colored strings of clear round amber uncut beads which fall below the waist.

Ivory beads carved and plain and white coral come next in popularity, and those wearing mourning cling to the beautiful chains of Whitby jet.

Some Scotch Cairngorm pins are worn, with their silver mountings and topaz and amethyst settings. A chain of amethyst set in silver makes a very attractive costume decoration, while oval unpolished topaz is most unique. Italian beads are worn on a black silk cord, strung at intervals, or on half-inch black ribbon with a large china pendant for morning with gingham or voile frocks.

Bracelets run the gamut, but Chinese bracelets of glass in jade, black and goldstone effect are worn, sometimes two or three together. Bangle bracelets are most popular and strands of fine pearls come next in popularity.

A carved and twisted snake bracelet of dark tortoise shell is worn with hoop earrings of tortoise shell. Carnelian cut bakelite in vivid scarlet and green has been adopted for wear with pastime suits of green and white stripe. Black pearl tassels with diamond studded pearl, hung from a black silk cord are affected for evening wear.

Fancy celluloid girdles matching sweaters in contrasting color are worn by the younger set, and a few girdles of cut steel circles or diamonds held together with fine steel chains are also worn with sweaters and one-piece dresses. Huge onyx and crystal rings are used for hatpins.

Tiny bead bags, matching frocks in color are used, those having the round colored celluloid tops leading in favor.

Onyx Pendants.

Tablets of black onyx are used for the newest pendants. They are fastened to cords of platted silver braid, long enough to allow the pendant to swing to the waistline. Each pendant is ornamented with a single diamond. The pendants are in a variety of shapes ranging from oval to diamond. They have the merit of brightening even all-black gowns and of showing off the brightest gown to good advantage.

Sleeveless Sweaters.

Sleeveless sweaters are being shown in delicate tints for summer wear. Models in lavender silk are seen most often.

CREPE DE CHINE VEILS COME BACK

Material Offers More Protection Than Chiffon for Face Covering—Match Hat or Frock.

Veils are coming back strong, and many of the small traveling hats are wreathed with veils, both of the large meshed French type or of chiffons. The latest things in veils worn at resorts as the sun grows brighter are of crepe de chine, very thin and sheer with hemstitched ends, matching in color either the hat or frock, and worn as protection for the skin, as being more practical than chiffon or georgette. Some leading society women made their own very long costume veils from voile printed in gay colors and wore them with frocks in one of the colors of the veil. One veil in black had magnolia flowers and green foliage printed upon it to accompany a frock of jade crepe Roma and hat of green horsehair braid with one or two wax magnolia flowers peeping over the brim.

Some large square French veils with open mesh have borders of chiffon hemstitched on and are worn off the face, and occasionally one sees one of these draping a hat, while over the face is worn a fine French complexion veil. Widow's veils in white chiffon have extremely wide borders of white crepe.

Separate Skirts.

Colors are playing an important part in the new separate skirts, many being shown that are entirely in one bright shade, such as jade or grass green, poppy or spark red, orange or dandelion yellow, while equally as many are in a bright checked or striped silk and there seems to be a vigorous leaning to all white as well as to the bright shades. More linen skirts will be worn, according to indications.

White Lace Coats.

Coats of white lace are new and very smart. They are worn over all white costumes and are guiltless of belting or ornamentation.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JULY 23

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 6:1-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions.—Heb. 11:38.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Jer. 38; Dan. 3; Acts 12:1-19; 23:12-35; Heb. 11: 32-40.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Takes Care of Daniel.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Daniel in the Den of Lions.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Daniel's Heroic Faith.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Trials and Triumphs of Faith.

I. Daniel the Prime Minister of the Medo-Persian Empire (vv. 1-3).

Sterling worth brought him to the front and kept him there. The new king was keen to discern his worth and to give it recognition.

II. An Occasion Sought Against Daniel (vv. 4-9).

11. The reason for (v. 4). No doubt that which prompted this effort was their envy and jealousy. The presence of envy always shows inferiority. It is hard for the human heart to forgive those who excel.

2. Failure of (v. 4). Daniel's official record was blameless. They could not even find an error. Envy is still in the world. Those who excel in any line are sure to suffer in some way for their excellencies. The business man in relation to his competitors, the pupil in school, even in the home, the child of superior merit will be envied by the others. In the church itself we find that ministers frequently are jealous and envious of their superiors.

3. The wicked plot (vv. 5-9). They trumped up a charge on the ground of his foreign religion. They were not careful about their method, just so their end was attained. When surrounded by such hatred only the fear of God can save. Everyone needs that help daily. In spite of Daniel's loyalty the decree was signed by the king which would put him into the den of lions.

III. Daniel's Noble Confession (vv. 10-13).

Though Daniel knew that the wicked decree was signed he knelt before God as usual. Note the silence of heroism. Weak men bluster; strong men have little to say.

1. He continued his usual habit (v. 10). Regular habitual prayer is essential to right life. Habit has an important bearing upon life and especially upon our religious life. He knew that the civil law had absolutely nothing to do with his religion. God's law is higher. When the laws of earth conflict with God's laws there is but one thing to do. Laws forbidding to read the Bible, to pray, or to meet to worship God, have no authority over men.

2. Daniel reported to the king (vv. 11-13). These wicked men watched to find out as to whether Daniel would pray before his God, and when they found that he continued his worship of the true God they went to the king and reported that Daniel disregarded his decree.

IV. The Foolish Decree Executed (vv. 14-17).

1. The king displeased with himself (v 14). He labored till the going down of the sun to deliver Daniel. He was conscious that he had been entrapped.

2. The king helpless (v. 15). The proud ruler found that he was a slave. To enact laws which change not is the height of folly. They are self-condemnatory. They show that men are either too foolish or too proud to learn. To be weak for the fear of others is to be wicked.

3. Daniel cast into the den of lions (v. 16). The king's parting word to Daniel was a poor, feeble excuse for his guilty conscience.

4. The Double Seal (v. 17). This double act shows that one rascal will not trust another.

V. Daniel Delivered (vv. 18-23).

1. Note the contrast between the night spent in the lion's den and the one in the palace. In the palace there was no sleep, no mirth. Daniel's quiet is as a picture of the safety and peace which are the portion of those who trust God and do His will.

2. The king's question in the morning (v. 20).

3. Daniel's answer (v. 22). God's angel has done many wonderful works. The early Christians despised bonds, stripes and death.

4. Daniel delivered (v. 23). No manner of hurt was found because he believed in his God.

VI. The Doom of His Accusers (v. 24).

They were cast into the den of lions and before they even came to the bottom of the den their bones were broken in pieces. This is an example of retribute justice. Daniel's enemies go into the same trap which they prepared for him.

VII. Darius' Decree (vv. 25-27).

Men were to tremble and fear before Daniel's God. As to whether Darius had a change of heart we do not know.

VIII. Daniel's Prosperity (v. 28).

Daniel goes higher into the kingdom and continues in his place of honor even though dynasties change.

Directs to Safe Path.

"The traffic signals on a crowded street are for public safety, but some ignore them. However, that is no reason why they should be abandoned. The Word of God has directed many feet on a safe path, and its usefulness does not in the least decrease because some choose to shut their eyes to it."—Christian Advocate.

The Old Friend.

Forsake not an old friend, for the new is not comparable unto him. A new friend is as new wine; when it is old, thou shalt drink it with pleasure.—Ecclesiasticus 9:10.

Events Like the Globe.

All the great events of this globe are like the globe itself, of which one-half is in the full daylight and the other half is plunged in obscurity.—Voltaire.

Disconcernment.

After a spirit of disconcernment, the next rarest thing in the world are diamonds and pearls.—Bunjere.

To Have a Friend.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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THE WISE CAT

"People think they are so smart," said Aphro, the cat, which is to its friends usually known as Kitty-Cat.

"I Enjoy Watching."

"Yes, they think that they can say 'Me-ow, me-ow,' just as we can and that we will think that other cats are about.

"They can fool other people, perhaps, but they can't fool us.

"Ah, no, we won't be fooled by anything like that. My master is quite good at it. He says 'me-ew, me-ow,' so that it sounds quite decently. But no one except a human being would think there was a cat about upon hearing him.

"I have heard people mistake the sound he made for the sound one of my family would make. Yes, they would hear my master and they would say:

"'Where is the cat?' Now my master thinks that is very fine and oh, how he would like to fool me.

"He has tried it again and again and again, but I am not fooled.

"No, no, indeed. Sometimes I think I will pretend to be fooled so as to make the master happy, but then that would make me out to be very stupid, and I could not bear that.

"It would be a disgrace to the family.

"I live at a naval station. It's a very interesting place. We have bands of music and sailors and all such things, and a number of nice cats.

"That is the most important—to have nice, sociable friends.

"We have a very fine Cat Glee club. The sailors have one and so we thought we'd do the same thing. The sailors sing their songs and we sing ours.

"For, I trust you know, a glee club is a club where everyone sings. And they give concerts.

"We give fine concerts too. I don't know how much the rest of the creatures on the station regard our concerts, but I do know that we think they're very fine.

"And cats should know how other cats sing. They are the best judges surely.

"A tarantula came to the station not long ago. He is a kind of a spider, you know. And he came on a bunch of bananas. That was the way he traveled.

"He was fed and made his home on the bunch of bananas for a long, long time, but after a time he went away. No one knew where he went.

"You see I am giving you all the station news.

"Me-ow, me-ow, there are some dogs outside. I think I shall watch them play for a bit. I don't feel like playing but I enjoy watching them from this window.

"I look at them in an interested way and then I take a short snooze or nap. I know how to enjoy life.

"I have traveled quite a bit too. I have been to many other places. You see my master does not stay in one place. He moves about and I go too.

"But I find life much the same in one place as in another. If it is cold I find a stove to lie under and if it is hot I go under a nice cool shading tree.

"But wherever I am I sleep and eat and me-ow and purr and of all the places I've been I've never found a human being who could fool me when trying to make the me-owing sound of a real cat.

"If It Is Hot."

"No one has ever fooled me, and I do not believe anyone ever will.

"I am the wise cat. And I come from a wise family.

"Now there was a lioness in the city park not so very far away. She was jealous because the keeper walked by with his wife, and she put her paw through the bars and gave the keeper's wife a bad injury.

"It wouldn't bother to get as angry as that as long as I'm treated all right. I'm jealous, but my comfort means more to me than anything and nothing else is as important.

"Oh, well, I'm a wise cat, me-ow, me-ow, me-ow."

Two in One.

"Robert," said the mother sternly to her offspring who had just broken a window with a baseball. "I'm going to give you a good whipping—not because you broke the window, but because you broke your promise to me that you would stop playing ball near the house."

"Aw, ma," whimpered the boy, "can't you do it for breakin' the window? Dad'll have to lick somebody for that."—American Legion Weekly.

Father Played the Organ.

"Did you give the penny to the monkey?"

"Yes, Mother."

"And what did the monkey do with it?"

"He gave it to his father, who played the organ."—Boston Transcript.

When Noah took the animals into the ark which ones had the most money with them? The duck had a bill, the frog a green back—each had four quarters—but the skunk had four quarters and a s-cent, a total of $1.01.

Flivverites.

"Have you any middle classes in this country?" asked the foreign visitor.

"How do you distinguish them from the upper and lower classes?"

"Their favorite remark is, 'My car may not be much for looks, but it will go anywhere.'"

A Wonder.

"That fellow's a wonder."

"In what way?"

"Even his relatives think he is doing everything he should do."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.25; No. 2 garlicky, new, $1.18½; July, 1.16¼.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78c per bu. for carlots.

Cob corn, old, is quotable at about $3.50 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot, with offerings on spot light and demand on a parity.

Closing prices were: Contract, spot, 73½c; No. 4, spot, 72; No. 2, spot, 75.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3 white, 46@46½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 92½c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and conditions, 75@90.

Millfeed.—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—The receipts of desirable qualities of old hay there is a fair demand at $17 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladies, 29@30; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 27@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@27; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia rolls, 25@26; storepacked, 25@26; Md., Va. and Pa., dairy prints, 26@28.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23@24; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23@24; Western, 23; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 26@27c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@25; do, do, white leghorns, per lb., 23@24; do, old roosters, per lb., 14@16; springers, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb., 38@40; do, do, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 34@36; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 30@32; do, white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, per lb., 34@35; do, do, 1 to 1½ lbs., per lb., 28@32. Ducks, old, pekings, 3½ lbs. and over, fat, per lb., 20c; do, do, puddle, per lb., 20; do, do, muscovy, per lb., 18@20; do, do, smaller and poor, per lb., 18; do, spring, 3 lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25. Pigeons, young, per pr., 30c; do, old, per pr., 30.

Potatoes—Native, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2; No. 2, per 100 lbs., $1@1.15; do, No. 1, per bu. baskt., $1.25; do, No. 2, per bu. baskt., 60@65c; Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $3.50; do, do, No. 2, $1.50@1.75; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, do, No. 2, $1.50; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $3; do, do, No. 2, $1.50; culls, all sections, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.56½; No. 2 red winter, $1.29¾; No. 2 hard winter, $1.30¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.47½; No. 2 mixed Purum, $1.31½, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81¾c; No. 2 mixed, 81¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 white, 47½@48c.

Hay—Quiet; No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@25; shipping, $21@23.

Eggs—New Jersey, hennery whites, extra fancy uncandled selection, 41@44c; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@41; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@32.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 37¼@38c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37; firsts (88 to 91 score), 33½@36; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25¼@26.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20½; State whole milk twins, fresh, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20½.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — Lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.20@1.25; do garlicky, $1.10@1.13.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 46½@47c; No. 3 white, 45½@46.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 for export, 72½@73¼c; No. 3, 71¾@72½; No. 4, 69½@70¼.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 38c; nearby prints, fancy, 44@47.

Eggs—Nearby extra, firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 25; Western extra, firsts, 27½; do, first, 25; fancy selected, packed, 35@37.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 26@30c; do, leghorns, 24@27; spring chickens, not leghorns, 36@45; do, leghorns, 25@32; old roosters, 17@19; ducks, white pekings, 20@22; do, mixed colors, 14@18.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9½c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8¼@9; fair to good, 8@8¼; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—Ready sale for fat lambs. No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 10@11; poor and heavy lambs, 9@10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; common to fair, 3@4; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

Hogs—Straight, 10@11c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 11@12.

PITTSBRGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $11.30@11.40; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.80@11.90.

In That Sense.

Heck—Your wife is certainly a remarkable woman.

Peck—Think so?

Heck—Indeed I do. Don't you?

Peck—Well, she certainly is able to make more remarks than any other woman I know.—Boston Evening Transcript.

If They're Pretty.

Little Fredy (looking at typewriter in his father's office)—What makes typewriters go, papa?

Papa—Your mother.

Telephone

when you want that next job of

Printing

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant

We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.

We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?

That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.

Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.

We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing

THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.

We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 29.

U. S. APPROVES HAGUE ATTITUDE

Not to Encourage Citizens to Acquire Seized Property

BALTIC IS TURNED DOWN

Conference Adjourns After Drafting Reasons For Its Failure—Baltic Solution Rejected.

The Hague.—The United States Government figured in the closing scene of The Hague Conference, which Thursday passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia. M. Cattier, Belgium, made the statement at the final session at the Peace Palace that he was authorized by the American Charge d'Affaires to say that the American Government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted whereby the Governments engaged not to assist any of their citizens in attempts to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and which had been confiscated since November, 1917.

The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct with regard to property expropriated in Russia.

The resolution gave rise to some debate. France, through M. Alphand, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs." France's idea was that, although the property had been seized by the Bolsheviki, it was legally left in the possession of foreigners and that in the resolution the present tense of the verb should clearly record this fact. The amendment was rejected.

The Baltic States did not succeed in their efforts to have set up some machinery for possible continuance of the work at The Hague. Believing the Russian project for recognition of debts and the right of compensation for confiscated property was a logical basis for an eventual accord with Russia, the Baltic States wanted to create some organization for receiving the Moscow Government's reply as to whether the newest proposals of its Hague delegates was officially ratified.

This organization, the Netherlands Government, for instance, it was pointed out, could then transmit the reply to all the other Governments, and, if favorable, it could serve as a foundation for renewed negotiations and perhaps another conference. The Baltic delegates were firmly convinced of the necessity of losing no opportunity to provide for the regeneration of Russia. They were induced, however, not to push their point, and the matter did not arise at the closing session of the conference, which adjourned after the property resolution and a series of reports were adopted.

Three separate documents explaining why the subcommissions on private property, credits and debts failed to reach any conclusions which would serve as a basis for a general agreement with Russia were among the reports. The fourth document, a general survey, declared the new Russian proposal could not form the foundation for an agreement because it did not embody any working rules or machinery or any guarantees which could insure the discharge of the obligations the Russians proposed to undertake.

STATUE "2,000 YEARS OLD".

Sculptor Says It Appears To Be Work Of Greek Master.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Buried three feet below a water main which had not been disturned since it was laid 38 years ago, workmen have found a statue, declared to be "pure Greek and 2,000 years old," at Greystone, Samuel Untermyers country place.

Isidoro Konti, sculptor, after a careful examination, declared that in his opinion the work not only was real Greek, but it was too good to have been done by any but a master. The statue is of a woman and stands about four feet six inches without the head, which had been broken off.

The head was found first. Later the left hand was found, and still later the rest of the body, all intact.

No theory for the presence of the statue has been advanced either by the police or art experts who have seen it.

POST-WAR COURT TO MEET.

French And Germans Will Submit Cases To Arbitration.

Geneva.—The French and German Court of Arbitration, instituted according to the Treaty of Versailles, will meet Saturday in the Palace of the Federal Tribunal, Lausanne. Its object will be to settle international law suits concerning the two countries. Twelve cases will be pleaded by lawyers from Paris, Metz and Strasbourg against a group of German lawyers. The meetings of the court will be public. The cases will deal mostly with the disposal of German-owned property in Alsace-Lorraine.

TRAIN KILLS BRIDGE GUARDS.

Two Bodies Found On Western Ry. Tracks Near Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala.—Edward Hagler and Herman West were found dead, presumably killed by a train, near the Pintlala creek bridge of the Western Railway, 10 miles from Montgomery.

The men were guarding the bridge. It is said they went to sleep on the tracks and were run over by a freight train. The Sheriff and coroner are investigating

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